

# Office of National Drug Control Policy

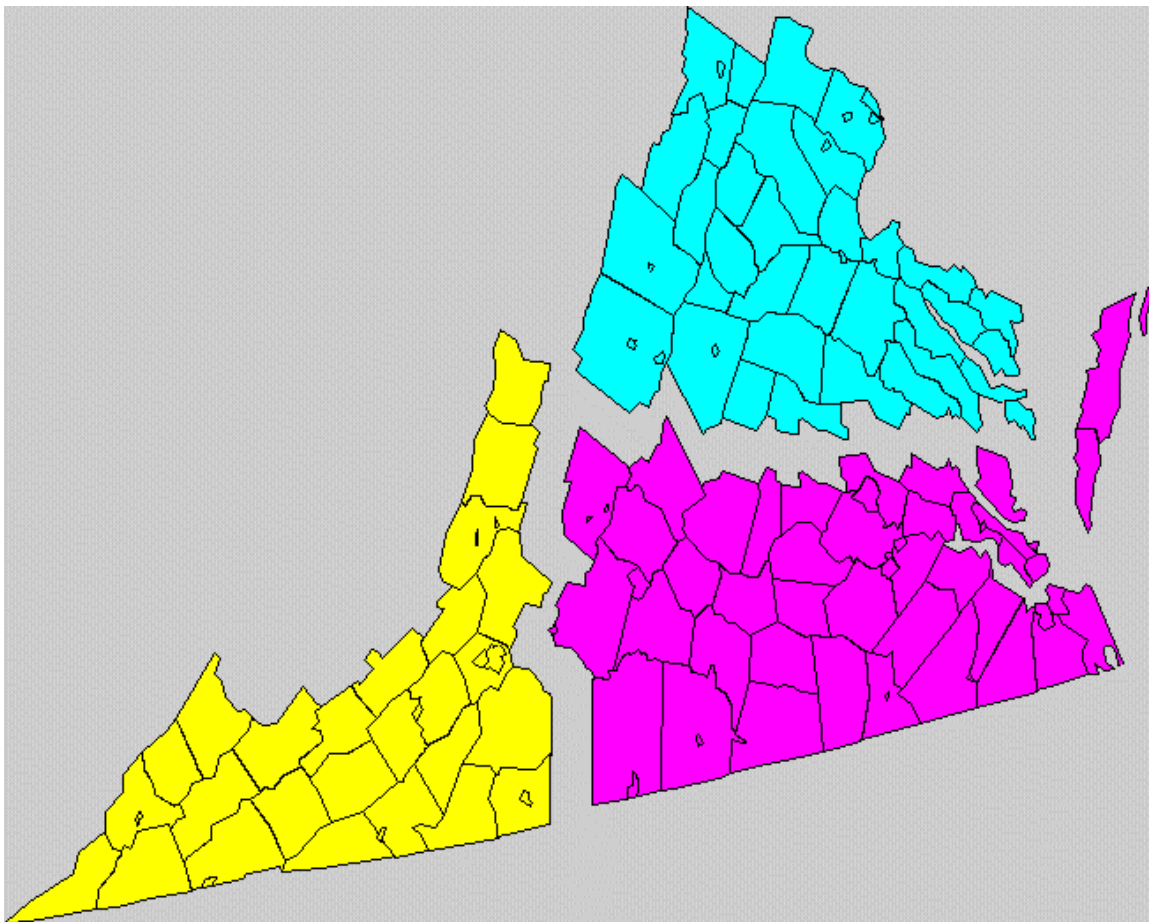
## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### State of Virginia

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#### Profile of Drug Indicators

January 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **Virginia**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, funding, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population: 7,187,734 (2001 estimate), 7,078,515 (2000 Census)
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 70.2% white; 19.4% black; 3.7% Asian; 0.3% American Indian, Alaska Native; 0.0% Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander; 0.2% other; 1.6% two or more races; 4.7% Hispanic/Latino (of any race)

### **Politics**

- Governor: Mark Warner<sup>2</sup>
- Lt. Governor: Tim Kaine<sup>3</sup>
- Attorney General: Jerry Kilgore<sup>4</sup>
- Secretary of the Commonwealth: Anita A. Rimler<sup>5</sup>
- U.S. Senate: John Warner (R), George Allen (R)<sup>6</sup>
- U.S. Representatives: Jo Ann Davis (R), Edward L. Schrock (R), Robert C. Scott (D), J. Randy Forbes (R), Virgil H. Goode, Jr. (R), Bob Goodlatte (R), Eric Cantor (R), James P. Moran (D), Rick Boucher (D), Frank R. Wolf (R), Thomas M. Davis (R)<sup>7</sup>
- Capital: Richmond<sup>8</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>9</sup>  
The Washington/Baltimore HIDTA, designated in 1994, is responsible for the following areas in Virginia: Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, and Loudoun Counties, and the City of Alexandria.
- Governor's Office for Substance Abuse Prevention<sup>10</sup>  
The purpose of the Governor's Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (GOSAP) is "to coordinate prevention activities of various state agencies, review substance abuse prevention program expenditures, and determine the direction and appropriateness of such expenditures." The intent is to develop a more unified approach to prevention in Virginia.
- Virginia Exile<sup>11</sup>  
Virginia Exile is the Commonwealth's program which carries bail restrictions and imposes a mandatory minimum sentence of five years in a Virginia prison for those who are convicted of possessing a firearm and a Schedule I or II drug such as cocaine or heroin, and for those who are convicted of possessing more than a pound of marijuana with the intent to sell. Virginia Exile is designed to build upon the success of Project Exile, a Federal program started in Richmond in 1997. Virginia Exile's purpose is to break the link between guns and drugs, between guns and crime in general, and to help put an end to gun violence. The program also helps communities mobilize to get the word out on the street that gun violence will not be tolerated.
- Substance Abuse Reduction Effort (SABRE)<sup>12</sup>  
The SABRE program seeks to increase penalties for drug dealers, provide drug treatment to offenders, and unify statewide prevention efforts. SABRE's enforcement

provisions target drug kingpins with mandatory lifetime imprisonment, as well as 20 years or more in prison for dealers below kingpin level, including those involved with methamphetamine, significant amounts of marijuana, and the illegal sale of anabolic steroids. SABRE's treatment provisions focus on reducing criminal recidivism by drug offenders through a coordinated approach that includes mandatory treatment and graduated sanctions for first offenders, those with suspended sentences, and those being released from prison.

➤ Intensified Drug Enforcement Assistance (IDEA)<sup>13</sup>

The purpose of this grant program, a special state fund comprised of fee assessments collected in certain misdemeanor and felony cases, is to provide additional resources for the apprehension and prosecution of persons engaged in drug trafficking and other drug-related criminal activities in local Virginia jurisdictions. The following are some of the program areas for which applicants can receive IDEA funding:

- Community Policing: projects encourage police-citizen partnerships in addressing violent and drug-related crime thoroughly and effectively.
- Enhancing Drug Enforcement and Prosecution: projects enhance the investigation of trafficking in illegal drugs and the apprehension and prosecution of persons violating drug laws.
- Juvenile Officers Narcotics Unit: projects attempt to prevent the commission of drug-related crimes by juveniles and/or the commission of new drug distribution crimes by juveniles who are released on probation.

➤ Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program (VASAP) enhances law enforcement efforts to reduce alcohol and drug-related crashes. VASAP helps law enforcement agencies in the area of traffic enforcement, acquiring state of the art equipment, and training to detect and apprehend DUI and boating under the influence (BUI) offenders.<sup>14</sup>

### **Federal Funding**

➤ Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Virginia awarded funding from ONDCP in conjunction with the office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP):<sup>15</sup>

- FY 2002:
  - \$100,000 to Positive Choices Coalition, Leesburg
- FY 2001:
  - \$94,452 to the Chaplin Youth Center, Frederickburg
  - \$100,000 to Children at Risk Today, Midlothian
  - \$99,962 to Fairfax County Public Schools, Fairfax
- FY 2000:
  - \$99,998 to the Rural Virginia United Coalition, Gloucester
  - \$100,000 to the Historic Triangle Substance Abuse Coalition, Williamsburg
- FY 1999:
  - \$84,977 to the City of Newport News City Hall, Newport News
  - \$94,508 to Fauquier Commonwealth Alliance for Drug Rehabilitation and Education (CADRE) Inc., Warrenton
  - \$89,953 to the Barry Robinson Center, Norfolk
  - \$97,615 to New River Valley Community Services, Blacksburg

- FY 1998:
  - \$91,476 to CADRE of Staunton, Staunton
  - \$100,000 to Community and Law Enforcement Against Narcotics (CLEAN) Inc., Winchester
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed<sup>16</sup>

Three sites in Virginia have received official recognition and Federal funding as Weed and Seed sites. The sites are located in Charlottesville, Harrisburg, and Richmond.
- FY 2002 Drug Courts Grant Program recipients in Virginia:<sup>17</sup>
  - \$356,308 awarded to the Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board for implementation.
  - \$298,538 awarded to the Supreme Court of Virginia Office of the Executive Secretary for enhancement.
  - \$489,393 awarded to the County of Henrico Community Corrections Program for implementation.
- FY 2001/2002 SAMHSA Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotment Summary for Virginia:<sup>18</sup>
  - Formula Funding - \$54,678,520
    - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$42,309,094
    - Community Mental Health Service Block Grant - \$10,953,173
    - Project for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$819,000
    - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$597,253
  - Discretionary Funding - \$15,795,248
    - Mental Health - \$7,170,512
    - Substance Prevention - \$6,866,679
    - Substance Abuse Treatment - \$1,758,057
  - Total Mental Health Funds: \$19,539,938
  - Total Substance Abuse: \$50,933,830
  - Total Funds for Virginia: \$70,473,768
- FY 2002 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Virginia: \$11,624,474<sup>19</sup>
- FY 2001 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Virginia: \$1,318,864<sup>20</sup>
- Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant amounts received in Virginia during FY 2001:<sup>21</sup>
  - \$183,836 to Wesley Housing Development Corporation, Arlington

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- During 2001, there were 1,266 arrests for robbery.<sup>22</sup> This is an increase over the 1,220 robbery arrests during 2000.<sup>23</sup>

#### Number of Arrests, Virginia, 2000-2001

Offense	2000	2001
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	238	225
Forcible rape	395	372
Robbery	1,220	1,266
Aggravated assault	4,393	3,765
Burglary	3,489	3,253
Larceny/Theft	16,516	16,212
Motor vehicle theft	1,465	1,335
Arson	311	309
Driving under the influence	24,027	20,622
Liquor laws	9,386	7,909
Drunkenness	23,085	18,875

- There were 3,939 total arrests (all ages) for crack cocaine in Virginia during 2001.<sup>24</sup>  
This is an increase over the 3,535 crack cocaine arrests during 2000.<sup>25</sup>

#### Number of Arrests, by Type of Drug, Virginia, 2000-2001

Drug Type	2000	2001
Crack Cocaine	3,535	3,939
Cocaine	1,766	1,793
Hashish	16	21
Heroin	635	663
Marijuana	13,559	14,248
Morphine	52	54
Opium	7	9
Other Narcotic	851	1,133
LSD	39	38
PCP	15	15
Other Halucinogens	38	27
Amphetamines/Methamphetamines	203	194
Other Stimulants	37	53
Barbituates	17	10
Other Depressants	47	52
Other Drugs	185	252
Unknown Drug Type	2,182	2,363
Total	23,181	24,864

- The production and distribution of marijuana are often times associated with violent crime in Virginia. Law enforcement officials report that outdoor cannabis growers sometimes use countersurveillance equipment, trip wires, and explosives to secure their cultivation sites. According to responses to the NDIC National Gang Survey 2000, numerous street gangs that distribute marijuana have committed violent crimes such as assaults, carjackings, drive-by shootings, home invasions, and homicides.<sup>26</sup>
- Crack cocaine is the drug most often associated with violent crime in the state.<sup>27</sup>

## Drugs

### ➤ Cocaine

Cocaine is widely abused and available throughout Virginia. Powdered cocaine and crack cocaine are readily available in large urban population centers and many medium sized cities. Crack cocaine continues to plague inner city settings, particularly in Richmond, Roanoke, and the Tidewater area.<sup>28</sup>

### ➤ Heroin

Heroin, produced primarily in South America, is an increasing threat to Virginia. Southeast Asian, Southwest Asian, and Mexican black tar and brown powdered heroin also are available. Most new heroin abusers in Virginia are young adults who snort the drug rather than inject it.<sup>29</sup> Heroin is widely available in Virginia's urban areas, but is less prevalent in rural counties of the Commonwealth. Washington, D.C. is the source city for users living in Northern Virginia. In the Richmond metropolitan area, heroin is not only an inner city phenomenon, but has gained popularity among white young people from upper middle class suburbs. Heroin also poses an increasing threat in the Tidewater area.<sup>30</sup>

### ➤ Marijuana

Marijuana, the most commonly abused drug in Virginia, is widely available throughout the Commonwealth. Caucasian criminal groups and local independent dealers cultivate significant quantities of cannabis outdoors in the state, primarily in the mountainous areas of southwestern Virginia. Law enforcement officials in Alexandria, Emporia, Lynchburg, Newport News, Roanoke, and Chesterfield County report that rates of marijuana abuse are high. Marijuana prices varied throughout Virginia in 2001, from \$1,000 per pound in Albemarle County to \$2,000 per pound in Richmond. Retail quantities of marijuana sold for \$100 to \$180 per ounce depending on the area.<sup>31</sup>

### ➤ Methamphetamine

The methamphetamine user population in the Richmond area consists of white college-aged young people involved in the rave scene. Methamphetamine is also increasingly popular in Northern Virginia among young people who frequent clubs in Washington, D.C. Wholesale prices of methamphetamine vary throughout Virginia, while prices at the retail level are fairly uniform. Retail quantities of methamphetamine sold for approximately \$100 per gram in 2001. The purity of methamphetamine at both the wholesale and retail levels ranged from 60 to 90 percent.<sup>32</sup>

### ➤ Club Drugs

MDMA is available throughout Virginia's urban areas and is sold largely in dance clubs and raves. Law enforcement officials in Alexandria, Fairfax, Newport News, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Henrico County, and Prince William County report increased rates of availability and abuse of MDMA. In Northern Virginia, suburban white college-aged ecstasy users have easy access to Washington D.C.'s active club and rave scene. In that area, MDMA is rapidly encroaching on the mainstream drug trade and cuts across all categories of race, age and socio-economic status. In smaller cities such as Roanoke, Charlottesville, and Fredericksburg, and in small college towns, MDMA is the drug of choice among college students. MDMA, typically

stamped with a logo such as a clover, usually sells for \$25 to \$40 per tablet in Virginia.<sup>33</sup>

➤ Other Drugs

OxyContin use is pervasive in Virginia's rural Southwestern counties and is the most commonly abused drug in the Western District of the Commonwealth. In addition, diverted OxyContin is becoming increasingly available in parts of central, northern, and eastern Virginia. Law enforcement officials report that OxyContin, once predominantly abused by lower-income individuals, increasingly is being abused by middle-class individuals.<sup>34</sup>

- According to 1999-2000 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, almost 44% of Virginia citizens ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.<sup>35</sup>

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, Virginia, 1999-2000

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	7.26%	13.76%	3.11%	4.82%
Past month use of marijuana	5.82	12.50	2.60	4.13
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	3.35	4.85	1.40	2.01
Past year cocaine use	1.30	4.77	1.00	1.49
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	39.28	27.71	47.10	43.95

### Juveniles

- According to the *Virginia Community Youth Survey: 2000*, alcohol was the drug most commonly used by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders within the past month.<sup>36</sup>

Percent of Students Reporting Drug Use in the Past Month, Virginia, 2000

Drug Type	8th	10th	12th
Alcohol	17.7%	36.8%	51.9%
Binge drinking (past 2 weeks)	7.8	19.1	28.8
Cigarettes	12.1	22.5	35.3
Smokeless tobacco	4.6	7.4	10.9
Marijuana	5.9	18.0	27.2
Psychedelic drugs	1.6	2.6	6.4
Cocaine	1.1	1.4	3.8
Inhalants	7.4	4.8	1.7
Methamphetamines	0.6	2.0	3.2

- Nearly seventy-seven percent of 12th graders reported using alcohol at least once during their lifetimes.<sup>37</sup>

Percent of Students Reporting Lifetime Drug Use, by Grade, Virginia, 2000

Drug Type	8th	10th	12th
Alcohol	43.4%	66.8%	76.6%
Cigarettes	33.3	53.7	68.0
Smokeless tobacco	11.3	17.1	25.0
Marijuana	11.2	31.0	50.7
Psychedelic drugs	2.7	6.5	13.6
Cocaine	2.9	4.4	6.3
Inhalants	15.7	13.0	12.6
Methamphetamines	1.4	4.3	7.0

- There were 1,726 juvenile arrests for liquor laws violations in Virginia during 2001.<sup>38</sup>  
This is a decrease over the 1,743 liquor laws violations in 2000.<sup>39</sup>

Number of Juvenile Arrests, Virginia, 2000-2001

Offense	2000	2001
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter	13	20
Forcible rape	49	51
Robbery	284	252
Aggravated assault	555	479
Burglary	984	996
Larceny/theft	4,137	3,737
Motor vehicle theft	442	456
Arson	178	177
Driving under the influence	308	283
Liquor laws	1,743	1,726
Drunkenness	304	224

**Enforcement**

- The Virginia State Police Bureau of Criminal Investigation Drug Enforcement Division (DED) was established to provide full-time attention to the enforcement of drug laws in Virginia. Some initiatives of the DED include the following:<sup>40</sup>
- Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces which consist of both state and local investigators uniting forces to combat illicit narcotics manufacturing, trafficking and usage in the Commonwealth of Virginia.
  - Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Interdiction Unit which combines local county police officer and sheriff's office with Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents to stem the flow of illicit narcotics from entering the Richmond Metro area.
  - Marijuana Eradication/Operation Grand Slam which is a year-round eradication initiative to eliminate domestically-grown marijuana and growers is conducted with funding from the DEA, the Department of State Police, along with assistance from various local law enforcement agencies and the Virginia Army National Guard.



- Washington/Baltimore HIDTA Initiatives found in Virginia:<sup>41</sup>
  - Street Terrorist Initiative – This initiative, supervised by the ATF, conducts long-term investigations targeting street gangs and other drug trafficking organizations. This task force targets outlaw motorcycle gangs and notorious youth street gangs that disrupt the quality of life for residents of the neighborhoods in which they operate.
  - Northern Virginia Drug Initiative – Supervised by the DEA, this initiative targets mid- and upper-level drug distributors and organizations operating in the Northern Virginia area.
  - Northern Virginia Regional Crack Initiative – This initiative, supervised by the DEA, targets street-level/mid-level crack cocaine distribution organizations operating in Northern Virginia.
  - HIDTA Prosecutor - A collocated, Assistant Commonwealth's Attorney from Arlington County, cross-designated by the Eastern District of Virginia U.S. Attorney's Office, provides prosecutorial support to HIDTA investigations for collocated initiatives in the Northern Virginia area.
- Virginia now has tougher criminal penalties for drug dealers and chronic drug abusers, including a mandatory minimum 3-year incarceration term for drug dealers transporting into the Commonwealth an ounce or more of any Schedule I or II drug or 5 or more pounds of marijuana. There is a mandatory minimum 10-year incarceration for a subsequent conviction under this statute.<sup>42</sup>
- Virginia offers cash rewards for information on major drug dealers and those selling drugs to children.<sup>43</sup>
- Virginia established a Special Operations Division on July 1, 2000, within the Virginia Department of State Police to provide a permanent force to assist localities in the eradication of illegal drugs and related crime problems.<sup>44</sup>
- As of October 31, 2001, the Commonwealth of Virginia employed a total of 21,704 law enforcement officers. Of these, 17,051 were sworn law enforcement officers and 4,653 were civilians.<sup>45</sup>

### **Trafficking and Seizures**

- Results of the DED enforcement efforts during 2001 include the following:<sup>46</sup>
  - DED Regional Field Offices: Participated in 1,667 investigations during 2001 resulting in the seizure of \$9,031,768 worth of narcotics and \$183,192 in currency.
  - Multi-Jurisdictional Task Forces: Participated in 2,956 investigations resulting in the seizure of \$11,595,725 worth of illicit drugs, \$301,085 in currency, 29 vehicles, and 241 weapons.
  - Federal Task Forces: Participated in 37 investigations resulting in seizures of \$4,126,800 in drugs, 2 vehicles and 10 weapons.
  - Multi-Jurisdictional Narcotics Interdiction Unit: Conducted the seizure of 133 pounds of marijuana, 107.8 ounces of cocaine, 3.6 ounces of heroin, 17 grams of methamphetamine, 17 dosage units of ecstasy, 11 firearms and \$50,720 in U.S. currency.

- Governor's Initiative Against Narcotics Trafficking (GIANT): Participated in the seizure of \$15.2 million worth of narcotics, 97 weapons and \$204,955 in currency.
- From January to June 2002, the Virginia State Police Special Operations Division reported a total of \$8,245,980 seized in narcotics.<sup>47</sup>

Value of Seizures, Special Operation Division, Virginia, January-June 2002

Area	Narcotics	US Currency	Other Seizure	Firearms Seized
Richmond	745,058	97,818	15,540	45
Hampton	3,878,783	133,954	196,250	11
Salem	3,231,239	69,436	61,250	5
Public Transportation Team	51,091	17,510	15,000	2
Canine	339,809	22,708	6,820	15
Total	\$8,245,980	\$341,426	\$294,860	78

- OxyContin remains widely available as distribution rings and users travel to neighboring states and to Northern Virginia to purchase their supply.<sup>48</sup>
- Approximately 110.3 kilograms of marijuana were seized by Federal agencies in Virginia during 2001.<sup>49</sup>

Amount of Federal Drug Seizures, Virginia, 2001

Drug Type	Amount Seized
Cocaine	82.1 kilograms
Heroin	4.7 kilograms
Methamphetamine	19.1 kilograms
Marijuana	110.3 kilograms

- In 2001, there were a total of 16,170 cultivated marijuana plants eradicated in Virginia as a result of the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication Program.<sup>50</sup>

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Virginia, 2001

Outdoor Operations	Plots eradicated	283
	Cultivated plants eradicated	13,279
Indoor Operations	Grows seized	54
	Plants eradicated	2,891

- There were 124 weapons and \$283,850 in assets seized as a result of the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program in 2001.<sup>51</sup>
- In 2001, there were 366 clandestine labs seized in Virginia by the DEA and State and local law enforcement agencies.<sup>52</sup>

## Courts

### ➤ Drug Courts<sup>53</sup>

As of November 26, 2002, nine drug courts in Virginia have been operating for over two years, nine have been recently implemented, and eighteen are being planned.

- During FY 2001, 40.6% of Federally sentenced offenders in Virginia were drug offenders. The majority of offenses involved crack cocaine (50.1%), followed by powder cocaine (17.9%), marijuana (16.3%), heroin (8.1%), methamphetamine (4.8%), and substances that do not fall under any of these categories (2.9%).<sup>54</sup>

## Corrections

- In June 2002, the average number of state responsible offenders incarcerated in the Virginia Department of Corrections was 28,904.<sup>55</sup>
- In June 2002, there were 4,577 active parolees and 39,138 active probationers in Virginia.<sup>56</sup>
- In FY 2001, there were 1,704 inmates confined for cocaine possession in Virginia.<sup>57</sup>

### Population by Most Serious Offense, Drug Offenses, Virginia, FY 2001

Drug	New Court Admissions		Confined Population		Releases	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Heroin sales	23	0.2	73	0.3	26	0.3
Heroin possession	164	1.7	321	1.1	172	1.9
Cocaine sales	499	5.3	1,523	5.2	660	7.1
Cocaine possession	996	10.5	1,704	5.8	998	10.8
Other drug sales	185	1.9	293	1.0	162	1.7
Other drug possession	188	2.0	274	0.9	176	1.9
Other drug offense	224	2.4	361	1.2	214	2.3
Total drugs	2,279	24.0	4,549	15.6	2,408	26.0

## Consequences of Use

- Heroin was a factor in more drug related deaths in Virginia in 2000 than any other drug.<sup>58</sup>
- During 2000, there were 40 drug abuse deaths reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network by Medical Examiners (ME) in the Norfolk area.<sup>59</sup>
- Heroin/morphine was mentioned in 24 of the Norfolk area deaths in 2000.<sup>60</sup>

Number of ME Drug Mentions & Deaths, Selected Drugs, Norfolk Area, 2000

Drug Category	1998	1999	2000
Alcohol in Combination	19	16	22
Cocaine	17	13	15
Heroin/Morphine	24	23	24
Marijuana	1	--	--
Amphetamines	--	--	--
Methamphetamine	--	--	--
Club drugs	--	--	--
Hallucinogens	--	--	--
Inhalants	--	--	--
Narcotic analgesics	17	15	28
Other analgesics	3	3	3
Benzodiazepines	4	6	5
Antidepressants	14	9	18
All other substances	10	11	17
<b>Total drug deaths</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total drug mentions</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>132</b>
<b>Total deaths certified</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>601</b>

**Treatment**

- During 2001, 23,550 people were admitted to treatment for alcohol or drug abuse in Virginia. 14.8% of those being treated reported that marijuana was their primary substance of abuse.<sup>61</sup>

Admissions to Treatment, by Primary Drug of Abuse, Virginia, 2001

Primary substance of abuse	Number	Percent of total	Male	Female
Alcohol only	3,839	16.3%	77.6%	22.3%
Alcohol with secondary drug	4,043	17.2	74.0	25.9
Cocaine (smoked)	1,470	6.2	58.9	41.1
Cocaine (other route)	1,816	7.7	58.6	41.4
Marijuana	3,492	14.8	73.5	26.4
Heroin	1,254	5.3	61.8	38.1
Other opiates	1,025	4.4	59.4	40.6
PCP	14	0.1	64.3	28.6
Hallucinogens	28	0.1	57.1	42.9
Amphetamines	97	0.4	57.7	42.3
Other stimulants	27	0.1	74.1	25.9
Tranquilizers	143	0.6	38.5	61.5
Sedatives	49	0.2	46.9	53.1
Inhalants	11	0.0	63.6	36.4
Other/unknown	6,242	26.5	72.2	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,550</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>29.6</b>

## Sources

- <sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>
- <sup>2</sup> Governor of Virginia Web site: <http://www.governor.state.va.us/>
- <sup>3</sup> Lt. Governor of Virginia Web site: <http://www.ltgov.state.va.us/>
- <sup>4</sup> Attorney General of Virginia Web site: <http://www.oag.state.va.us/>
- <sup>5</sup> Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Web site: <http://www.commonwealth.state.va.us>
- <sup>6</sup> U.S. Senate Web site: <http://www.senate.gov>
- <sup>7</sup> U.S. House of Representatives Web site: <http://clerkweb.house.gov/107/olm107.php3>
- <sup>8</sup> City of Richmond Web site: <http://www.ci.richmond.va.us/index.asp>
- <sup>9</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, Washington, DC/Baltimore High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames\\_dc.html](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_dc.html)
- <sup>10</sup> Governor's Office for Substance Abuse Prevention Web site: <http://www.gosap.state.va.us/>
- <sup>11</sup> Virginia Exile Web site: <http://www.virginiaexile.com/>
- <sup>12</sup> Virginia State Police Web site: [http://www.vsp.state.va.us/special\\_operations.htm](http://www.vsp.state.va.us/special_operations.htm)
- <sup>13</sup> Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, Crime Prevention and Law Enforcement Grants, Intensified Drug Enforcement Assistance (IDEA) Section:  
<http://info.dcjs.state.va.us/sections/crimeprevention/grants/idea.cfm?code=2>
- <sup>14</sup> Virginia Alcohol Safety Action Program Web site: <http://www.vasap.state.va.us/>
- <sup>15</sup> Drug-Free Communities Web site, Virginia section: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/states/va.html>
- <sup>16</sup> Executive Office for Weed and Seed Web site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows/neighborhoods.htm>
- <sup>17</sup> Office of Justice Programs Drug Courts Grant Program FY 2002:  
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/DrugCourts/02DCgrants.htm>
- <sup>18</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Formula and Discretionary Grant Allotment Summary: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/content/states01/State.htm>
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<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/html/FY2002BYRNE.htm>
- <sup>20</sup> Office of Justice Programs, Corrections Program, State-by-State Grant Activities:  
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- <sup>22</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States 2001*, October 2002:  
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The Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse  
PO Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20849-6000  
1-800-666-3332  
<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>  
[ondcp@ncjrs.org](mailto:ondcp@ncjrs.org)

